

15(6)

AUTHOR:

Golitsin Ya.A.

SCV/72-59-2-1/2

TITLE:

Glass Industry in Soviet Belorussia (Steklo i keramika promyshlennost Sovetskoy Belorussii)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, No. 2, pp. 1-3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the author describes the primitive working methods and the small production volume of Belorussia's glass industry in the time before World War I. This and World War II brought an almost complete destruction of this industry. In the years from 1946 to 1950 Belorussia's glass works were equipped with modern furnaces and machines that increased their production considerably. The construction of two large glass-works began in 1956. The glass works "Oktyabr" were modernized. The plant in Moge-Borisov (Imeni Dzerzhinskiy) introduced the automatic machine VS-2A for the production of thin-walled drinking glasses thus achieving a considerable increase in production. In the years from 1959 to 1963 the Republic's glass works are to be extensively mechanized and automatized and the assembly line procedure is to be introduced for the production of tableware. Also the variety of products is to be enriched (from glass plates, tubes, glass

Card 1/2

Glass Industry in Soviet Union

21/12/1957/1958

fiber). The Soviet Union produces the products of
polished reinforced glass as well as glass tubes. The
Soviet Union glass industry production is to be doubled
by 1965 as compared to 1957.

Card 2/2

GOL'BIN, Yakov Abramovich. Prinimeli uchastiye: PASHKEVICH, O.N., kand. ekonom.nauk; REMEZKOVA, A.Z., nauchnyy sotrudnik. VEDUTA, M.I., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; INTYAKOV, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; STRIZHONOK, M., red.izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn.red.

[Economic aspects of founding] Voprosy ekonomiki liteinogo proizvodstva. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad.nauk BSSR, 1960. 261 p.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Founding)

VEDUTA, Nikolay Ivanovich; GOL'BIN, Ya.A., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.;
STRIZHONOK, M., red.izd-va; VOLOKHANOVICH, I., tekhn.red.

[Economic efficiency of capital investments in industry]
Ob ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti kapital'nykh vlozhenii
v promyshlennosti. Minsk, izd-vo Akad.nauk BSSR, 1960.
345 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Capital investments)

SITNIKOV, Oleg Stepanovich. Prinimal uchastiye MOISEYENKO, I.G., inzh.;
GOL'BIN, Ya.A., kand. ekonom.nauk, red.; STRIZHONCH, M., red.izd-
va; SIDERKO, N., tekhn. red.

[Economic efficiency of the mechanization and automation of auxiliary
operations in the machinery industry] Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost'
mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii vspomogatel'nykh protsessov v mashino-
stroenii. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad.nauk BSSR, 1961. 146 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Machinery industry) (Automation)

GOLBIN, Yakov Abramovich; INTYAKOV, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;

[Economic efficiency of precision casting in machinery manufacturing] Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost' tochnogo lit'ia v mashinostroenii. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964. 160 p.
(MIRA 17:11)

GOL'BLIN, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANDACHOV, A.M., inzh. n. t., d. t.,
Inzh.

Improving the technology of precision grinding. Ill. paper, no. 17.
37-38 E 165. (Uzb. 18123)

GOL'BINDER, A. I.

USSR/Mining

11 Jan 1948

Charges, Explosive
Explosives

"Function of Inert Salts in the Composition of Safety
Explosives," A. I. Gol'binder, Moscow Sci Res Inst
Safety in Mining Operations, 22 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 2

Results of experiments show that hypotheses relating
the role of inert salts in composition of safety ex-
plosives only to the absorption of heat erroneous, and
that in processes of ignition the chemical nature of
the inert salts also shows influence. Makes some re-
marks on character of influence. Submitted by Aca-
demician N. N. Semenov, 6 Nov 1947.

43TB9

professor, retsenent; DANILOVA, S.N., professor, retsenent;
PEREVERZEVA, A.Ye., professor, retsenent; GOL'BINDER, A.I., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BOGOMOLOVA, N.F., izdatel'skiy redaktor;
ROZHIN, V.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Gunpowder and explosives] Porokha i vzryvchatye veshchestva. Izd.
2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obr.promyshl., 1957. 186 p.
(Explosives, Military) (Gunpowder) (MIRA 10:11)

GOL'BINDER, A.I.

Using large charges in oil-well shooting. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 24 no. 2: 31-33 '57.
(MIRA 10:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.

(Oil wells—Equipment and supplies)

11. The Penetration of Explosives

37/91-12-1/2/17

Depth of penetration h - the number of explosions, A - the coefficient depending on the properties of the explosive and the rock, and the shape of the explosive, and G - the weight of the explosive. The diameter of the penetrated oil well $D_{\text{pen}} = 10^{-3} h^m$, where $h_1 = \frac{h}{A}$, m - exponent slightly less than 1, and B - value ranging from $9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ - $14.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$. Application of explosives in an experimental oil well has disclosed that it is possible to penetrate up to 20 meters at the rate of 0.6 meters per hour, while a turbodrill penetrates about 5 meters of hole at the rate of 0.15 meters per hour. There is 1 Figure, and there are 3 references, of which 4 are Soviet, and 1 is English.

Card 2/2 11. Explosives--Application

GOL'BINDER, A.I.; KAGAN, Ye.B.; OSTROVSKIY, A.P.

Sinking wells by blasting. Neft. khoz. 36 no.7:13-16 JI '58.

(Oil well drilling)

(MIRA 11:12)

BANDURIN, Mikhail Kuz'mich; RUKIN, Lev Grigor'yevich; GORST, A.G.,
prof., doktor khim.nauk, retsenzent; GOL'BINDER, A.I., kand.
tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SHEKHTMAN, E.A., izd.red.; ROZHIN,
V.P., tekhn.red.

[Collected problems on explosives] Sbornik zadach po teorii
vzryvchatykh veshchestv. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl.,
1959. 187 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Explosives)

14(5)

307/132-59-6-5/16

AUTHORS: Gol'binder, A.I. and Ostrovskiy, A.I.

TITLE: Experimental Research on the Blast Drilling of Bore-Holes

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 6, pp 27 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe experimental research on blast drilling of bore-holes drilled in concrete and granite models, to establish certain rules of the efficient blast drilling in deep bore-holes. In the experimental blast drilling of a prospecting bore-hole for Devonian deposits of oil (Kuybyshevskaya Oblast') in very hard silicified limestones at a depth of over 2500 m, a speed of 0.6 m/hour was achieved. Normal drilling, with a milling cutter, gives only 0.15 m/hour. First, a series of experiments was made to establish the influence of the height of a water column in the bore-hole on the effectiveness of the explosion. It was found (Table 1) that the average

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Experimental Research on the Blast Drilling of Bore-Holes SCV/101-59-6-5/16

deepening of the bore-hole with one explosion reaches its maximum in dry bore-holes, and the volume of destruction increases when the bore-hole is filled with water, the height of the water column being equal 5 - 10 diameters of the bore-hole. A further increase in the height does not increase the volume of destruction. The next series of experiments was made with a constant 6 m height of the water column, but with a variable weight of explosive charges. The results can be expressed in the following equations:

1) $\Delta h = K_1 (G - a)^{1/3};$

2) $h = K_2 G^{1/3} + h_0$ (so-called Tollu equation and

Card 2/4 3) $\frac{\pi d^2}{4} \Delta h = \Delta V_{sr} = K_3 G,$

SOV/142-59-6-5/16

Experimental Research on the Blast Drilling of Bore-Holes

where Δh - average deepening with 1 explosion in mm,
 G - the explosive charge weight in gr, a - the constant;
 h_g - the distance between the lower part of the charge
 and its gravity center in mm; d - the diameter of the
 bore-hole; ΔV_{sr} - average volume of the concrete

crumbled by 1 explosion in milliliters (Table 2).
 These results show that for the small charges, the
 correlation between the deepening of the bore-hole
 and the weight of the blasting charge are positively
 reflected in equations 1 and 3. Equation 1 can be
 reduced to $\Delta h = K_1 G^{1/3}$. A further series of experi-

ments showed (Table 3) that explosive charges of elon-
 gated form give better results than other forms of
 charges. Another series of experiments was conducted
 in quarries of different rocks: granite rocks of the
 Sokolovskiy quarry in the Zhitomirskaya Oblast'; lime-
 stones - in the Testovo and Podol'sk quarries, Mos-
 kovskaya Oblast' and of the clay pits of brick making

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Experimental Research on the Blast Drilling of Bore-Holes 307/132-00-8-5/16

plants of the Moscow region (Table 6). The after-explosion deformation is of three typical types: granites crumble; clays become more compressed; lime-stones occupy a middle position between the two. In the sub-aqueous explosions, a large part of the rocks is detached from the walls of the bore hole by the action of the produced waves. The comparison (Table 7) of the explosion in a "dry" bore-hole, shows that the volume of destruction in the first bore-hole is 10 times larger than in the dry one. There are 7 tables, 1 photograph, 2 diagrams and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIBurovoy tekhniki (The VNII of Drilling Technology)

Card 4/4

ANDREYEV, Konstantin Konstantinovich; BELYAYEV, Aleksandr Fedorovich;
SNITKO, K.K., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; AVANISOV,
D.S., dotsent, kand.khim.nauk, retsenzent; GOL'BINDER, A.I.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; LOSEVA, G.F., izdat.red.; GARNUKHINA,
L.A., tekhn.red.

[Theory of explosives] Teoriia vzryvchatykh veshchestv. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo Obergengiz, 1960. 595 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Explosives)

11.2121
11.7200

26547
S/076/61/C35/000/011/016
B110/3101

AUTHORS: Gol'binder, A. I., and Goryachev, V. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Pulsating combustion of liquid explosives thickened with polymer solutions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 6, 1961, 1808 - 1812

TEXT: The authors have considered the modification of the burning character of explosives when thickened by means of solutions of high-molecular compounds. Liquid methyl nitrate (MN) uniformly burns at room temperature and at atmospheric pressure at a rate of ≈ 0.12 cm/sec in glass tubes (diameter 3.8 - 5.3 mm). The combustion pulsates at a viscosity rise obtained by dissolving some polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA). Periods of steady propagation alternate with flame splashing accompanied by whistling sounds; frequency and intensity of pulsation grow with the polymer content. This causes an increase of the average rate of combustion. A moving picture (32 - 100 frames/sec) showed the whole period to consist of a series of equal cycles. The surface first drops slowly, but remains smooth in the process; the rate of combustion is lower than

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S/076/51/035/000/011/016
B110/B101

Pulsating combustion of...

that of normal MN (0.08 cm/sec at 0.1% polymer content; 0.05 cm/sec at 0.25%, average rate 0.13 and 0.18 cm/sec). Vapor bubbles are then formed under the surface along with a growing foam layer, a sudden ejection of the surface layer into the flame zone, where a quick combustion takes place as a combustion of suspended individual drops. After combustion of this suspension (a flashing in case of a large polymer content) the cycle is repeated. Poorly thickened MN products pulsate with relatively constant frequency and amplitude. With a 0.25% polymer solution the average rate (cm/sec) grows linearly with pressure (kg/cm²) between 1 - 2.5 kg/cm² (first combustion type): $w = -0.049 + 0.169p$ (1). With $p > 2.5$ kg/cm² in $w = f(p)$ (2), (1) is overlapped by a pulsation of another kind (second combustion type). This causes an abrupt rise of the mean combustion rate. With pure MN the 2nd type begins at ~ 1.7 kg/cm². In addition, the 1st type is suppressed with a rise of the initial pressure. A rise of viscosity raises the minimum pressure at which the second type begins. Thus, an MN solution containing 3% of the polymer burns nonuniformly at 1 - 3 kg/cm² (1st type, while burning uniformly without pulsating at 3 to 9 - 10 kg/cm², and with pulsation at > 10 kg/cm² (2nd type). Ethyl nitrate (EN) is 16 times slower in burning (~ 0.07 cm/sec in a 15-mm

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B110/B101

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glass tube). Small vapor bubbles rarely break through the smooth surface. With 0.05% PMMA it undergoes a pulsating combustion with a weak amplitude. The surface of the boiling liquid is not smooth, and bubbles distort it continuously as they break through. The rate of combustion drops as a function of the degree of burning out. In case of a polymer content over 0.5%, combustion becomes more uniform, while its mean rate drops. At a polymer content $\gg 2\%$, combustion is interrupted. Similar conditions prevail in the binary explosive, 60 wt% diglycol nitrate in tetranitromethane, at a combustion rate of 0.09 cm/sec. In case of a 0.25 - 0.5% PMMA content a pulsating combustion takes place, but the mean rate is lower. With a rise of the PMMA content pulsation turns weaker, and stops altogether at $\sim 1.5\%$. Then, a uniform combustion with gradually decreasing rate takes place. Methyl methacrylate monomer effects a rise of the rate, but no pulsation. K. K. Andreyev et al. (Ref. 2: Termicheskoye razlozheniye i goreniye vzyvayemykh veshchestv. Gosenergoizdat, M.-L. 1957, str. 130) showed that thickened liquid nitroester (nitrocellulose) stabilizes combustion, and that gelatinized explosives burn uniformly, just like binary mixtures of nitric acid with liquid fuels, that have been gelatinized by means of PMMA. The pulsation

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S/076/6*/035/001/011/016

B110/2101

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described here is, however, brought about by evaporation of the liquid explosive in the heated layer of the condensed phase. PEMA is less volatile, and, under the conditions of combustion, is not capable of gas formation. Fractional evaporation and impoverishment of the heated zone at the explosive take place. It becomes more viscous, forms a film, and prevents the vapor from escaping. The higher viscosity renders the diffusion balancing with the residual liquid more difficult. The rate drops as the layer thickness grows. If the vapor pressure of the foam bubbles becomes high enough, vapor is expelled along with liquid particles dragged along, and the cycle is repeated. On a rise of pressure the 1st type is probably suppressed by 1) drop of viscosity; 2) drop of amplitude and rise of frequency due to an increase of burning rate; 3) decrease of layer thickness. On a rise of pressure, a surface disturbance causing a pulsation may arise according to L. L. Landau's mechanism (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 14, 240, 1944). The lower pressure limit of the transition to the 2nd type rises with viscosity. At a relatively high burning rate (MN), the 1st type prevails. In case of a very slow combustion, a change of the composition of a thick layer may gradually take place with an amplitude drop due to convection, diffusion, and

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 :B/076/61/035/004/C11/016
 B110/B101

Pulsating combustion of...

gravitational flows. Thus, a gradual polymer concentration of a growing layer and a dropping burning rate are observed in EN until extinction due to heat losses in a tube with small diameter. The uniformity of combustion of nitroesters thickened by means of polymers is probably disturbed. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 3: A. J. Wittaker et al., J. Phys. Chem., 62, 908, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskij institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva
 (Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendelejev)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1959

X

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S-02/02/02/02/02/02

1000

L. V.

Some peculiarities of the initiation of a rotation in low-density plasmas

Akademicheskaya shkola SSSR, Dnepropetrovsk, 1962, 359-391

TEXT: I. F. Blinov's and one of the present author's observation that aromatic dinitro compounds of low density (density of the specific gravity) is not detonating more in size than has been investigated more closely. Experiments were done with dinitrophenol in tubes

10-10.5 and 21-30 mm in diameter. Lead wire, having a $d = 0.2$ mm, in glass tubes of different diameter was used as initiator. By changing this diameter, the range of initial pulse, defined as explosion center, was varied. Further experiments were made with ternary and with a mixture of 4% nitroglycerin and 96% ammonium nitrate (NA mixture). In all

experiments, a minimum density was found (polystyrene ~ 0.9 g/cm³, butyl ~ 0.80 - 0.85 g/cm³, NA ~ 0.7 g/cm³) at which the material is with least acidic Card 1/2

Card 1/2

L 17943-83.

EPR/EPT(c)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFTC/RPL

Ps-4/Ph-4

FM/WW/JW/JWD/E

ACCESSION NR: AT3006095

S/2938/63/000/000/0468/0474

AUTHOR: Gol'binder, A. I.

TITLE: 31. Combustion of self-igniting explosive mixture and its transition into detonation

SOURCE: Teoriya vzry*vchaty*kh veshchestv, sbornik statey, 1963, 468-474

TOPIC TAGS: explosive, detonation, self-igniting explosive, tetranitromethane

ABSTRACT: The conditions necessary for the detonation of tetranitromethane-amine mixtures were studied. Numerous runs with tetranitromethane 80.5-aniline 19.5 wt.% indicated the height of the liquid column and not its volume to be the critical condition of the transition from combustion to detonation of the self-igniting explosive mixture. There was no regularity to the time between ignition and detonation - sometimes detonation was practically instantaneous, at other times there was a several second lag. Sensitivity was increased

Card 1/2

L 17943-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3006095

with pressure increase, burning time was shortened and transition to detonation was facilitated. Mixtures of tetranitromethane and triethylamine were studied; with o-toluidene critical conditions were quite similar to aniline. With 11.5-37wt.% xylenes there was only combustion when liquid column height was less than 3 cm; with higher columns there was regular transition to detonation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 14 Jun 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AR

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 17944-63.

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/ENT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASE/HPL P3-4/PC-4/Pr-4

RI/WW/JW/JWD/H

ACCESSION NR: AT3006094

S/2938/63/000/000/0457/0468

AUTHOR: Gol'binder, A. I.

TITLE: Some rules of combustion of volatile multicomponent explosives

SOURCE: Teoriya vzry*vyat*kh veshchestv, sbornik statey, 1963, 457-468

TOPIC TAGS: explosive, multicomponent explosive, nitric acid, nitrobenzene, nitrogen tetroxide, polymethylmethacrylate, ethyl nitrate, methyl nitrate, tetranitromethane

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the combustibility, rates and character of combustion of explosive mixtures containing tetranitromethane and benzene, ethyl nitrate, octanol, nitrobenzene, diglycoldinitrate, nitrotoluene, or dinitrotoluene; nitrobenzene and nitric acid or nitrogen tetroxide; polymethylmethacrylate and ethyl nitrate or methyl nitrate. In mixtures containing components with different vapor pressures, the vapor has a different composition from the

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ACCESSION NR: AT3006094

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original liquid. Fractional combustion will change the vapor composition leading to periodic change in the character of the combustion in pulsations of different frequency and amplitude. The extensive study of combustion rates of tetranitromethane-ethyl nitrate mixtures is graphically presented. A ternary diagram shows the combustibility of the dichlorethane-nitric acid-water (and water-sulfuric acid) system. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AR

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

GOL'BINDETS, A.I., SVETLOVA, L.Y.; FISHEVICH, V.F.

Some reasons for detonation damping in boreholes. Vozv. delo
no. 52/9:155-168 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut
imeni D.I. Mendeleeva.

L 17940-63

EPR/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTG/RPL

Ps-L/Pr-L

EM/WM/JM/

ACCESSION NR: AT3006098

S/2938/63/000/000/0499/0515

AUTHOR: Gol'binder, A. I.

TITLE: Self-ignition liquid explosive mixtures

SOURCE: Teoriya vzry*vyhaty*kh veshchesty, sbornik statey, 1963,
499-515

TOPIC TAGS: explosive, self-ignition, liquid explosive mixture,
tetranitromethane, explosive mechanism, nitric acid.

ABSTRACT: The spontaneous ignition of compact liquid charges (tetra-
nitromethane with organic amines or other organic fuels; liquid mix-
tures based on concentrated nitric acid) was studied to work out
application problems and to broaden knowledge of explosive mecha-
nisms. Two methods were observed. In one, conversion of the con-
densed phase to reactive gases proceeds without significant tempera-
ture increase. When concentration of gases exceeds a limit, they
react and detonate, but vapors of the original material do not play
a significant role in the detonation. In the other type of spontan-

L 17940-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3006098

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eous ignition, an exothermic reaction occurs in the condensed phase resulting in chemical and thermal self-acceleration of the reactions. Maximum temperature is limited by boiling point of original explosive material or of its first-stage conversion products. Heat explosion and ignition occur as in previous method, only vapors of the original explosive material take part in the detonation. "Substantial part of the experiments were carried out in the All-Union scientific research institute for drilling by S. A. Lovlya, N. I. Kozlov, G. V. Dimza, to whom the author expresses sincere thanks." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AR, CH

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041158

S/0020/64/156/004/0905/0908

AUTHOR: Gol'binder, A. I.; Ty*shevich, V. F.

TITLE: Channel effect in the detonation of explosives

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, . 156, no. 4, 1965, 905-908

TOPIC TAGS: detonation, explosive, channel effect, shock wave, luminosity, shock wave propagation, trotyl, hexogen, lead nitrate

ABSTRACT: High-speed photography (500,000—1,000,000 frames per sec) and x-rays were used to study the channel effect in the detonation of explosives. The experiments were carried out in organic glass shells using fine ground trotyl and hexogen charges with densities of 0.5 g/cc and fine ground mixtures of trotyl and lead nitrate (10—20%) with densities of 0.6—0.7 g/cc. Analysis of the experimental data and published data showed that in all cases the boundary of the expanding detonation products is sharply delineated and never overtakes the detonation front. The luminosity observed in the channel is not connected with the motion of the detonation products. Special experiments showed that the luminosity depends on the type of gas in the channel. Maximum luminosity

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КНИЖКА

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PLAZ I BOCA EXPLOITATION 301/1592

Leningrad. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskii Institut

Organizatsiya i planirovaniye razvremennoy raboty mashinostroitel'nykh predpriyatiy; Mezhdunarodnyye soveshchaniya. Sbornik (Organization and Planning of Uniform Work in Machine-building Enterprises; Conference of Vsesoyuz. Razgovory) Moscow, Makhgis, 1959. 422 (Series: Trudy, vyp. 22) 4,000 copies printed.

Eds.: S.A. Volkov, and E.G. Chetkovskiy. Techn. Ed.: L.V. Sokolova; Managing Ed.: Literature on Machine-building Technology (Mashgiz) Ye.P. Zhukov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineering and technical personnel in machine-building establishments, and for scientific workers and students of institutes and departments of engineering and economics.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles contains reports by workers from vuses, scientific research institutes, and industrial establishments presented at the conference of vuses on the subject: "Organization and Planning of Uniform Operations in Machine-building Establishments." These reports discuss general problems encountered in organization, analysis, and theory of uniform production, as well as problems in schedule planning, technical preparation, and production specialization.

Card 1/8

Col'tsa, Ya.E. i K.I. Koval'skiy and B.V. Pashkevich, Candidates of Economic Sciences (Institut ekonomiki Akademii Nauk SSSR [Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR]). Rhythmic Operation as the Most Important Condition for Transition to New Operating Conditions

GOL'DORT, G. V.

Irradiation

New data on the irradiation process. Zhur. vys. nerv. delat. 1 no. 6, 1971.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953² Unclassified.

GOL'BRAYKH, I.G.; ZABALUYEV, V.V.; MIRKIN, G.R.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.M.

Methods for studying the tectonics of closed areas, Geol.nefti
i gaza 7 no.2:44-49 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologoraz-
vedochnyy institut i Stavropol'skiy filial Groznenskogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo neftyanogo instituta.
(Geology, Structural)

GOL'BRAYKH, I.G., ZABADITSEV, V.V., MIRKIN, G.R.

tectonic analyses of megathrusting as prospective methods for studying
closed areas. Sov. geol. 8 no. 10: 1-12 Ap '66 (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy tsentr issledovaniya i razvedochnyy
tsentr.

GOL'BRAYKH, K.G., inzhener.

Replacing pickling of chrome pigskin leather by salt treatment.
Leg. pron. 15 no.11:23-24 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Tanning)

GOL'BRAVYKH, K., inzhener; LARSHIN, P.

Leather staining or drum dyeing. Leg. prom. 16 no. 12:29-30 D '56.
(Dyes and dyeing--Leather) (KILRA 10:2)

GOL'BRAYKH, K.G., inzh.

Ways of improving the quality of chrome pigskin leather.
Kozh.-obuv.prom.2 no.3:20-22 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Leather)

EXPLICITATION

301.4072

Pervushin, Sergey Alekseyevich, Solomon Yakovlevich Rachkovskiy, Samuil Yakovlevich Gol'braykh, Revekka Davydovna Malinova, and Tat'yana Dmitriyevna Bykova.

Ekonomika tsvetnoy metallurgii 333h. (Economic Aspects of Nonferrous Metallurgy of the USSR). Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 506 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.

Eds.: S. A. Pervushin and S. Ya. Rachkovskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: E. F. Avrutskaya; Tech. Ed.: Ye. B. Vaynshteyn.

PURPOSE: This textbook is for students of the special course "Economics and Organization of the Metal Industry" at Institutes of Higher Education. In addition, it may be useful to workers in scientific research and planning institutes, and also to personnel working in the nonferrous metal industry.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the role of the nonferrous metal industry as one of the most important branches of Soviet national economy, its interrelations with other branches of industry, the basic laws of its development, its patterns of consumption, and the fields of application of various nonferrous metals. Also discussed are the basic tendencies of development of nonferrous metallurgy in capitalistic countries and in peoples' democracies. The book

Card 1/4

Organization of oral hygiene measures for workers of the Stalingrad
Tractor Factory. Stomatologiya 40 no.1:90-91 Ja-P '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo otdeleniya mediko-sanitarnoy chasti
Stalingradskogo traktornogo zavoda (nachal'nik Ye.M. Kanavskiy).
(STALINGRAD--MOUTH--CARE AND HYGIENE)

5(2)

AUTHORS: Ryabchikov, D. I., Gol'braykh, Ye. K. SOV/74-26-4-5/6
(Moscow)

TITLE: Thorium and Its Compounds (Teriy i yego soyedineniya)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 26, Nr 4, pp 408-435 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors report on the discovery of thorium and characterize the element and its compounds. Until recently thorium was considered as belonging to the IV sub-group of the periodic system but at present it is placed to the actinide. So far there are no definite proofs as to the electron configuration of the thorium atom. In principle, the electron distribution of thorium may be considered as being within the limits of the Radon configuration: $6d^2 7s^2$ or $5f 6d 7s^2$ (Refs 14 to 16). Still, it has not been found out so far with which element of the actinide series the first 5f electron appears (Refs 10, 12, 17, 18). This fact and some others at the moment do not prove the presumption that the second series of the transition elements exactly begins with thorium (Refs 3, 19, 20). In spite of the fact that metallic thorium was for the first time obtained as long as 100 years ago

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Thorium and Its Compounds

SOV/74-28-4-3/6

industrial production of the pure metal was not feasible until 1939. In principle, the technology of thorium production consists of several stages - decomposition of monazite and dissolution of thorium, preparation of pure thorium compounds and their reduction up to metal. Thorium is a silver-colored metal gradually becoming darker in air. Metallic thorium is pyrophorous and is therefore kept under a petroleum layer. The specific weight depends on the ThO_2 -content. The highest specific weight of the pure metal ranges within the limits between $11.15 - 11.7 \text{ g/cm}^3$. Different values are given for its melting point, probably because of a varying ThO_2 -content. It is most probable that the melting point of the pure metal is in the range between $1650-1800^\circ$ (Ref 55). For the boiling point values between 3000 and 5200° were found. Its evaporation heat is 145 and 177 large caloric/mol. The heat conductivity is $0.32 \text{ watt.cm}^{-1}.\text{degree}^{-1}$ at 100° and $0.35 \text{ watt.cm}^{-1}.\text{degree}^{-1}$ at 300° . In heating in air the chip of metallic thorium burns up and

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Thorium and Its Compounds

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forms thorium dioxide ThO_2 . Metallic thorium reacts energetically with hydrogen, nitrogen, halides, sulphur, silicon, aluminum, and other elements at considerably high temperatures. It dissolves quickly in 6-12 N hydrochloric acid and forms thorium chloride. A part of the substance, however, remains undissolved. The investigation of the structure of this residue has shown that it has a cubic structure similar to the structure of oxides and mononitrides. A complete dissolution of the metal is obtained if it is treated with hydrochloric acid containing traces of fluoride or fluosilicate. Thorium forms a great number of hydrates because it has a high charge (4+) and a comparatively small length of the ionic radius (0.99 Å). It also has a strong trend towards the formation of complex compounds with the anions of various salts: nitrates, sulphates, sulphites, carbonates, fluorides, iodates, bromates, chlorides and chlorates, oxalates, tartrates, citrates, etc. Moreover, it forms complexes with diketones of the type of acetyl acetone. Numerous complex compounds were extracted by various solvents. The maximum value of the coordination

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Thorium and Its Compounds

SCV/74-28-4-3/6

number of thorium in aqueous solution obviously equals 8. Thorium is of great importance in the production of refractory alloys. It easily forms alloys with aluminum, iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, gold, silver, boron, platinum, molybdenum, tungsten, tantalum, zinc, bismuth, lead, mercury, sodium, beryllium, silicon, and selenium. Thorium does not form amalgam with mercury because its solubility in mercury is very low and amounts to only 0.0154 %. Thorium was used very much in the industry in the years 1880 to 1890 when it was used in the production of incandescent gas lamps. After electricity had been introduced in economy it was scarcely noticed for a considerable amount of time and did not gain its practical importance until 1940, above all in the field of investigations of nuclear energy. In conclusion, this paper gives the synthesis methods of thorium compounds and their characteristics. Table 1 - radioactive series of thorium, table 2 - radioactive properties of the thorium isotopes, table 3 - interaction of thorium with organic acids. There are 3 tables and 311 references, 28 of which are Soviet.

Card 4/4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4934

Ryabchikov, Dmitriy Ivanovich, and Yevgeniya Kas'yanovna Gol'braykh

Analiticheskaya khimiya toriya (Analytical Chemistry of Thorium) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 295 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,300 copies printed. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii. Seriya: Analiticheskaya khimiya elementov)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo.

Chief Ed.: A. P. Vinogradov, Academician; Editorial Board I. P. Alimarin, A. K. Babko, A. I. Busev, E. Ye. Vaynshteyn, A. P. Vinogradov, A. N. Yermakov, V. I. Kuznetsov, P. N. Paley, D. I. Ryabchikov, I. V. Tananayev and Yu. A. Chemikhov. Eds. of v. "Analiticheskaya khimiya toriya": I. P. Alimarin and P. N. Paley; Ed. of Publishing House: D. N. Trifonov; Tech. Ed.: T. P. Polenova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for analytical chemists in research institutes and plant laboratories, and for chemistry instructors and students in

Card 1/6

Address: 2010 15th St., E. Seattle, WA 98102-3200. Tel.: 206-325-2600. Fax: 206-325-2601. E-mail: info@seattleu.edu

REMARKS: This collection of specimens is intended for comparison with Argentine and European types.

CONCLUSIONS. The authors describe methods for detecting and determining various types of structural damage in reinforced concrete structures. The methods described make it possible to detect and determine the location and extent of damage in reinforced concrete structures, to determine the degree of damage, and to determine the cause of damage. The methods described make it possible to detect and determine the location and extent of damage in reinforced concrete structures, to determine the degree of damage, and to determine the cause of damage.

Abstract:

1. Subject Mathematics
 2. Topic Algebra
 3. Section Equations
 4. Chapter Linear Equations
 5. Page 101
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C_i	R_p
0.0	0.0
0.1	0.1
0.2	0.2
0.3	0.3
0.4	0.4
0.5	0.5
0.6	0.6
0.7	0.7
0.8	0.8
0.9	0.9
1.0	1.0

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Mathematics, 2020, 2020, 1-10, doi:10.4236/jmr.2020.101001

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2000-01-01

2005

SINYAKOVA, S.I.; GOL'BRAYKH, Ye.K.

Determining small quantities of lead in metallic bismuth. Trudy
Kon. anal. khim. 12:187-190 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Bismuth---Analysis) (Lead---Analysis)

KATSMAN, A.; GOL'BRAYKH, Yu.

Brief news. Zdrav.Bel. 7 no.11:79 N '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(WHITE RUSSIA--INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)
(WHITE RUSSIA--HOSPITALS)

11/14/71

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11/14/71

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Co

10

Azobenzene. E. V. Alekseevskii and Z. E. Golbrakht.
Russ. 32,409, Oct. 31, 1933. A mixt. of aniline and acti-
vated MnO_2 is exposed to the action of atm. O_2 . The azo-
benzene is sepd. from the unchanged aniline in the usual
manner.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11

2

investigation of the sorptive and catalytic properties of active manganese dioxide with respect to vapors and gases. E. V. Akhmedovskii and Z. I. Golubinskii. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.), Vol. 47 (1974). According to the nature of the adsorbent there can take place adsorptive, chemisorptive, and contact-catalytic processes during sorption in the case of the active MnO_2 . The static adsorptive activity of MnO_2 with the vapors of some org. compounds was detd. and the increase of adsorption with the increase of mol. wt. of the homologs was shown. The isotherms of adsorption of CH_4 and C_2H_6 were investigated. These were characterized by sharp curves showing the beginning capillary condensation. The chemisorptive character of the behavior of aniline toward MnO_2 , accompanied by the oxidation of aniline to azobenzene was ascertained. The dynamic activity of granulated MnO_2 to the vapors of aniline was detd. and the chemisorptive character of benzonitrile vapors was shown with respect to active MnO_2 , which at the same time effected a hydration of the benzonitrile to benzamide. The adsorption of NH_3 by the active MnO_2 at 0°, 50°, 100° and 200° was also investigated. V. D. Karbenko.

The analytical chemistry of organic nitro compounds
1. Determination of nitrogen in nitro compounds by
means of alkali fusion. E. V. Alekseyevskii and Z. P.
Golbraikh. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1535-41
(in German 1942)(1936) - Nitro compds. are fused with

KOH or NaOH in an iron tube, and the NH_3 evolved is absorbed in 0.1N $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{SO}_4$. For some mononitro compds., particularly mononitrophenols, the use of Zn powder or Al is not necessary, but for dinitro or trinitro compds. the results will be low unless one of these is added. The method is not applicable to liquid and easily volatile nitro compds. For $\text{o}-\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$ the reaction is $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1.5\text{C} + 3.5\text{CO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 + \text{CH}_4 + \text{NH}_3$. At a certain temp. interval the reaction of the H formation may predominate over that of CH_4 , $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1.5\text{C} + 4\text{CO}_2 + 5\text{H}_2 + 0.5\text{CH}_4 + \text{NH}_3$. Addn. of certain C compds. increases the reducing power of alkali because of an increase of the amt. of active C, which, upon reaction with water, produces the necessary excess of H. Thus, the addn. of sugar or starch produces an effect almost equal to that of Zn powder, but the addn. of certain org. acids and phenols gives neg. results. Twenty references.

ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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100782 1017 289 761

311133 261

11214 100782 761

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The analytical chemistry of nitrogen-containing organic compounds II. New method for the detection of nitrogen. Z. F. Golbraikh. *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 10, 1135 (in French 1139) 1937. cf. Alekseevskii and G., C. 1. 29,3587. Mix well 10-50 mg. of the sample with 0.1-0.5 g. of MnO_2 , place in a test tube provided with a rubber stopper carrying two glass tubes, one for the admission of air and the other leading to an absorption flask containing distilled water. Heat for 0.5-1.0 min. Test the water for NO_3 ion by the Griess-Horvay reagent. The method is applicable to all classes of org. substances (liquid and solid), inorg. NH_4 salts, hydrazine, and complex salts. For the combustion of difficultly oxidizable aluminous and alkaloid substances, salts containing C and complex salts, add some sugar or other C rich compound. The sensitivity of the method approximates that of the Mulliken and Gabriel method (C. A. 6, 3994). Seventeen references.

A. A. Polonsky

ASH 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

The properties of copper glycolates. A. A. Grinberg and Z. E. Gol'braikh. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 11, 1639-45 (1941).— $(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO})_2\text{Cu}$ exists as needles (I) and blue platelets (II). Both are monohydrates, but II loses H_2O at 105° whereas I must be heated to 130° and then partly decomps. The H_2O soly. of I at 20° is 0.483 g. per 100 g. soln. and at 0° 0.302 g. The corresponding solubilities of II are 0.521 and 0.181. When solns. of I or mixts. of I and II are allowed to stand, the soly. falls to that of II. Rise in temp., stirring, and the presence of II hasten this change. No differences between I and II are found in cond. or chem. reactions. The compds. are probably geometrical isomers, and by analogy with the Pt and Pd analogs, the more stable II should be the trans form.
H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STEEL										NON-FERROUS										OTHER									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

M

11

*The Determination of Quadrivalent Platinum by Visual Titration with Permanganate. A. A. Gornberg and Z. E. Golbraikh (*Zh. obshch. Khim.*, 1944, 14, 1783; Russ. text). In Russian. It is possible to determine Pt^{IV} in the form of PtCl₄ ion by titrating with KMnO₄ after reduction with CuCl and oxidation of excess CuCl by oxygen from the air. N. A.

ANALYTICAL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

M

"The Determination of Small Quantities of Palladium in the Presence of Large Quantities of Nickel. Z. E. Gidbrakhtskaya. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk*, 1911, 14, 78, 810-811. In Russian. It is shown that dimethylglyoxime may be used for the quantitative determination of very small amounts of Pd up to 0.001% in the presence of much greater amounts of Ni. N. A.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515610014-8

1. 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690, 2691-2692, 2693-2694, 2695-2696, 2697-2698, 2699-2700, 2701-2702, 2703-2704, 2705-2706, 2707-2708, 2709-2710, 2711-2712, 2713-2714, 2715-2716, 2717-2718, 2719-2720, 2721-2722, 2723-2724, 2725-2726, 2727-2728, 2729-2730, 2731-2732, 2733-2734,

Yanovskiy, prof.; IZMIR, Institut Izobryatsoy, ...

DAVIDSON, A. C.

Department of Mathematics, University of Illinois at Chicago

1. 1945-1946 - 1947 - 1948 - 1949 - 1950 - 1951 - 1952 - 1953 - 1954 - 1955 - 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961 - 1962 - 1963 - 1964 - 1965 - 1966 - 1967 - 1968 - 1969 - 1970 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975 - 1976 - 1977 - 1978 - 1979 - 1980 - 1981 - 1982 - 1983 - 1984 - 1985 - 1986 - 1987 - 1988 - 1989 - 1990 - 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1994 - 1995 - 1996 - 1997 - 1998 - 1999 - 2000 - 2001 - 2002 - 2003 - 2004 - 2005 - 2006 - 2007 - 2008 - 2009 - 2010 - 2011 - 2012 - 2013 - 2014 - 2015 - 2016 - 2017 - 2018 - 2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022 - 2023 - 2024 - 2025 - 2026 - 2027 - 2028 - 2029 - 2030 - 2031 - 2032 - 2033 - 2034 - 2035 - 2036 - 2037 - 2038 - 2039 - 2040 - 2041 - 2042 - 2043 - 2044 - 2045 - 2046 - 2047 - 2048 - 2049 - 2050 - 2051 - 2052 - 2053 - 2054 - 2055 - 2056 - 2057 - 2058 - 2059 - 2060 - 2061 - 2062 - 2063 - 2064 - 2065 - 2066 - 2067 - 2068 - 2069 - 2070 - 2071 - 2072 - 2073 - 2074 - 2075 - 2076 - 2077 - 2078 - 2079 - 2080 - 2081 - 2082 - 2083 - 2084 - 2085 - 2086 - 2087 - 2088 - 2089 - 2090 - 2091 - 2092 - 2093 - 2094 - 2095 - 2096 - 2097 - 2098 - 2099 - 2100 - 2101 - 2102 - 2103 - 2104 - 2105 - 2106 - 2107 - 2108 - 2109 - 2110 - 2111 - 2112 - 2113 - 2114 - 2115 - 2116 - 2117 - 2118 - 2119 - 2120 - 2121 - 2122 - 2123 - 2124 - 2125 - 2126 - 2127 - 2128 - 2129 - 2130 - 2131 - 2132 - 2133 - 2134 - 2135 - 2136 - 2137 - 2138 - 2139 - 2140 - 2141 - 2142 - 2143 - 2144 - 2145 - 2146 - 2147 - 2148 - 2149 - 2150 - 2151 - 2152 - 2153 - 2154 - 2155 - 2156 - 2157 - 2158 - 2159 - 2160 - 2161 - 2162 - 2163 - 2164 - 2165 - 2166 - 2167 - 2168 - 2169 - 2170 - 2171 - 2172 - 2173 - 2174 - 2175 - 2176 - 2177 - 2178 - 2179 - 2180 - 2181 - 2182 - 2183 - 2184 - 2185 - 2186 - 2187 - 2188 - 2189 - 2190 - 2191 - 2192 - 2193 - 2194 - 2195 - 2196 - 2197 - 2198 - 2199 - 2200 - 2201 - 2202 - 2203 - 2204 - 2205 - 2206 - 2207 - 2208 - 2209 - 2210 - 2211 - 2212 - 2213 - 2214 - 2215 - 2216 - 2217 - 2218 - 2219 - 2220 - 2221 - 2222 - 2223 - 2224 - 2225 - 2226 - 2227 - 2228 - 2229 - 2230 - 2231 - 2232 - 2233 - 2234 - 2235 - 2236 - 2237 - 2238 - 2239 - 2240 - 2241 - 2242 - 2243 - 2244 - 2245 - 2246 - 2247 - 2248 - 2249 - 2250 - 2251 - 2252 - 2253 - 2254 - 2255 - 2256 - 2257 - 2258 - 2259 - 2260 - 2261 - 2262 - 2263 - 2264 - 2265 - 2266 - 2267 - 2268 - 2269 - 2270 - 2271 - 2272 - 2273 - 2274 - 2275 - 2276 - 2277 - 2278 - 2279 - 2280 - 2281 - 2282 - 2283 - 2284 - 2285 - 2286 - 2287 - 2288 - 2289 - 2290 - 2291 - 2292 - 2293 - 2294 - 2295 - 2296 - 2297 - 2298 - 2299 - 2300 - 2301 - 2302 - 2303 - 2304 - 2305 - 2306 - 2307 - 2308 - 2309 - 2310 - 2311 - 2312 - 2313 - 2314 - 2315 - 2316 - 231

GOL'BRAYKH, Z. Ye.

The simultaneous precipitation of copper in the determination of platinum and palladium. Z. Ye. Gol'braykh (Leningrad Inst. of Tech.). *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1311-13 (1952) (Engl. translation); *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 25, 1249-55. — In the pptn. of Pt by HCO_2H , in the presence of Cu^{2+} , the quantity of copptd. Cu is independent of the Cu^{2+} concn. in the soln. This quantity constitutes 27-9% of the Pt wt. in the case of reduction of $[\text{PtCl}_6]^{4-}$ and 20-2% of the Pt wt. with reduction of $[\text{PtCl}_4]^{2-}$. If the Cu^{2+} content of the soln. is decreased considerably below that in the stoichiometric ratio Pt:Cu = 1:1, practically all of the Cu is tied up by the Pt. In the detn. of Pd by reduction of $[\text{PdCl}_4]^{2-}$ in the presence of Cu^{2+} , there is practically no copptn. of Cu by the Pd. The extent of simultaneous pptn. of Cu under conditions of joint pptn. of Pt and Pd depends upon the ratio between pptg. metals. With a ratio Pd:Pt = 4:1 the tie-up of Cu does not exceed 1% of the total wt. of metals. In the analysis of sludge which is relatively rich in Pd, the total metals (Pt + Pd) can be detd. with acceptable accuracy by HCO_2H .
Herbert Liebenkand

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2/24

AID P - 2295

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 21/21

Author : Gol'braykh, Z. Ye.

Title : Kudryavtseva, A. A. Sostavleniye khimicheskikh
uravneniy (Formulation of Chemical Equations).
Moscow, 1953. (Book review)

Periodical: Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, no.3, 338-344, 1955

Abstract : According to the reviewer, methods of formulating
equations are well presented and the material for
exercises well selected. A good list of principal
oxidizing and reducing agents is given, but the
theoretical principles are poorly presented.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

GOL'BRAYKH, Z.Ye.

Certain properties of copper α -alaninate. Zhur.neorg.khim.
1 no.8:1739-1744 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Leningradskiy zaochnyy industrial'nyy institut, Leningrad-
skiy tekhnologicheskyy institut imeni Lensoveda.
(Copper organic compounds) (Alanine)

GOL'BRAYKH, Z.Ye.

[Classes of inorganic compounds] Klassy neorganicheskikh soedinenii; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. tekhnologicheskii in-t im. Lensoveta, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Chemistry, Inorganic) (Chemistry--Classification)

GOL'BRAYKH, Yuriy Abramovich; APONINA, G., vedushchiy redaktor; YAKOBYUK, N.
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Safety engineering in the coal-tar chemical industry] Tekhnika
bezopasnosti v koksokhimicheskom proizvodstve. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo
tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1956. 221 p. (MLNA 10:1)
(Coal-tar industry--Safety measures)

GOL'BRAYKHT, Yu.A., inzhener.

Safety appliances for coke oven service space. Bezop.truda v
prom. 1 no.5:29-30 '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Coke-ovens--Safety appliances)

SOV/58-59-c-11/32

AUTHOR: Gol'braykht, Yu.A.

TITLE: Blocking of the Path of a Coke Ejector with Changing
position of the Detachable Door Bar (Blokirovka khoda
koksovytalkivatelya s polozeniyem dveres"yemnoy shtangi)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 25-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The danger to workmen involved by the operation of a
coke ejector can be avoided by adopting the system
suggested by the author, the scheme of which is shown
in the figure, p 26. The terminal contact breaker
4KN-2, which enables movement of the coke ejector to
its original position, is disconnected from the by-pass
button KO and the terminal contact breaker TB becomes
connected in parallel but its contacts short-circuit as
the bar goes into the furnace. When the door is removed,
the path of the coke ejector through the contacts of the
terminal contact breaker 4KN-2 will be possible only when
the bar returns to its initial position. Further
precautions are mentioned. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Zhdanov Chemical
Coke Works)

Card 1/1

GOL'BRAYKHT, Yuriy Abramovich; AFONINA, G., red.; LAGUTIN, I.,
tekh. red.

[Safety measures in the coke chemicals industry] Tekhnika
bezopasnosti v koksokhimicheskom proizvodstve. Izd.3., dop.
i ispr. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1960. 310 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Coke industry--Safety measures)

GOL'BRAYKHT, Yu.A.

New forms of the work in safety engineering. Koks i khim. no.3:54-56
1963. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Zhdanovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Zhdanov--Coke industry--Safety measures)

TOKAREV, A.A.; GOL'BREYKH, A.A.

Hydraulic torque converter for motorbuses. Avt. i trakt. prom. no.9:
7-12 S '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni I. A. Likhacheva.
(Motorbuses--Transmission devices)

AUTHORS: Belov, A. A. , Tokarev, A. A. 7-113-58-10-7/16

TITLE: The Influence of Viscosity of the Selection of the Working Fluid of Hydraulic Transmissions (Vliyaniye viskozosti na vybratnoy zhidkosti gidropriemov)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobilnaya promyshlennost', 1968, No 11, p. 21-25, 1000

ABSTRACT: The Leningrad Automobile Plant named Likhachev is working on the development of a hydraulic transmission for the town bus L113-129. One of the design peculiarities is that the oil serves as a lubricant besides serving as a working fluid in the torque converter. The design requires a special oil with low viscosity and a maximum specific weight. A suitable design of the torque converter may change the requirements for the working fluid. Detailed investigations were conducted to select a working fluid for the torque converter "E129". This working fluid considerably improved the work characteristic of the torque converter. Figure 1 shows the characteristics of the L113 torque converter. The research was divided into test stand operations and actual road tests. The latter were performed over a distance of 25,000 km with a L113-129 bus with a load corresponding to 75 passengers. For these tests cars of types "L12" and "L12-2" were used.

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SV-111-86-10-7/16
The Influence of Viscosity of the Selection of the Working Fluid of Hydraulic Transmissions

No excessive wear was detected. The characteristics of the oils "IX" and "IXX" are shown graphically. It was established that a three-stage torque converter is sensitive to the viscosity of the working fluid. Its sensitivity increases with decreasing viscosity. For the future, synthetic working fluids which possess the required properties of a working fluid and are lubricants at the same time may become important. There are 6 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev)

1. Fluids--Viscosity 2. Hydraulic systems--Effectiveness
3. Automatic transmission--Design methods 4. Oils--Test results

Card 2/2

GDI 'BRYTE, AKA.

Performance of an automobile hydraulic transmission. Automobile
1960-61 '61. (AIR. 1961)
(Automobiles--transmission device)

GOL'CHIK, Yu.

Systematic position of European bitterling (*Rhodeus sericeus amarus*
Bloch., 1783). Vop. ikht. no.13:39-50 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra sistematicheskoy zoologii Karlova universiteta v Prage,
kafedra zoologii Bratislavskogo universiteta im. Komenskogo.
(Bitterling)

"Efficient Use of Magnesium Alloys from the Standpoint of
Low Temperature Cast Irons,"

Achievements of Blast Furnace Operators of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical
Combine, Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957, 279 pp.

GOLCHIN, V.I.

Work of efficiency promoters and inventors at the Magnitogorsk
combine. Stal' 17 no.1:93-94 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Magnitogorsk Metallurgical plants)

SC7/175-58-6-31/41

AUTHOR: Golchin, Yu.

TITLE: Ejection

PERIODICAL: Tankist, 1958, Nr 6, pp 48-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author draws attention to a device mounted on the tank barrel. It is not a muzzle brake, nor a flame extinguisher but an ejection device. The principle of this device is based upon the utilization of the kinetic energy of a fluid medium for the purpose of pressing out another fluid medium. It may be gas, a liquid, vapors, etc. The principle of the ejector is shown in a sectional drawing (Figure 1). The high-pressure gas enters the sphere of a low pressure gas. The velocity of the first increases, pressure drops and rarefaction follows. This causes suction of the low-pressure gas into the flush chamber. The stream of the high pressure gas seizes the low pressure gas and enters a diffuser. The velocity of the gas mixture decreases,

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NAV/115-58-6-31/41

Ejection

the pressure rises and causes the final exhaustion. The ejection principle is widely applied in the cooling of engines. The ejection system is utilized in cooling the type DTP-250 Diesel electric tractor ("Tankist" Nr 8, 1957). Ejecting mufflers are installed on small tonnage vessels provided with Diesel engines. (V.A. Beloborodov, "Contemporary Diesels on Small Tonnage Vessels" 1941). A sectional drawing shows the flow of the gases (Figure 2). Powder gases saturated with carbon monoxide, entering the fighting compartment of the tank are harmful to the human organism. For blowing through the gun bore, the ejection device is employed. On the barrel of the gun, near the muzzle, a special jacket is mounted. A sectional drawing shows the arrangement (Figure 3). In the barrel walls, several holes are bored at an angle of 20 - 30° with the bore axis. These holes are provided with nozzles. On firing,

Card 2/3

SCV/175-58-6-31/41

Ejection

prior to the projectile leaving the gun, the powder gases enter the jacket. The pressure in the jacket attains 20 to 30 atmospheres. After the shell has left the gun bore, the gases escape from the jacket towards the muzzle with great velocity, creating behind them a sphere of low pressure. The gases remaining in the bore and in the cartridge case follow the gases flowing from the jacket and escape through the muzzle. This arrangement reduces the concentration of carbon monoxide in the fighting compartment of the tank by 8 to 10 times. This means the creation of normal working conditions for the tank crew. There are 3 sectional diagrams.

Card 3/3

GOLCOV, Valentin

Moscow Central Airport. Letecky obzor 7 no.12:360-362 D'63.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Solid Fuels

H-11

Ats Jour : RZhKhim., No 12, 1952, No 40931

Author : Gel'ch

Inst : Not given

Title : Preparation of Synthetic gas according to the Coppens-Totzek Method.

Orig Pub : Gaz. woda, techn. sanit., 1956, 30, No 5, 227-229.

Abstract : A brief description is given for the methods of preparing synthetic gas from the degassing of a sudt-like solid fuel. A description is given of the Coppens-Totzek Method, which is based on the degasification of coal dust with oxygen. Data is supplied on the plants which are manufacturing synthetic gas by this method.

Card 1/1

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-23
Their Application. Chemical Processing of
Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and
Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2557.

Author : Golecz, J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Manufacture of City Gas From Hydrocarbons and
Also From Liquefied Gases.

Orig Pub: Gaz, woda i techn. sanit., 1958, 32, No 2, 65-68.

Abstract: The review of the modern methods which are based
on thermal and thermo-catalytic conversion of hy-
drocarbon gases, and a conclusion concerning their
applicability in the development of Polish gas in-
dustry which is based on natural and petroleum gas-
es and on those obtained as waste products from
chemical industry. Nine references are given.

Card 1/1

GOLCZ, Janina

Work of the Central Laboratory of the Gas Industry on the purification of gas carried on during the last ten years. Koks 7 no.2: 59-63 Mr-Ap '62.

1. Centralne Laboratorium Gazownictwa, Warszawa.

CZABAJSKI, T.; GOLCZ, L.

Result of cultivation of castor bean during 1951-53. Acta Poloniae
pharm. 11 Suppl.:91-94 1955.

1. Panstwowy Instytut Naukowy Leczniczych Surowcow Roslinnych,
Poznan.

(CASTOR BEANS,
prod. in Poland)

GOLCZ, Leszek, dr inz.; KOWALEWSKI, Zdzislaw

Content of glycosides of *Erysium perofskianum* Fisch. et Mey. seeds
in various stages of maturity. Inst przem ziel Biul 8 no.1/2:35-
38 Mr-Je '62.

1. Zaklad Agrotechniki Roslin Leczniczych, Instytut Przemyslu
Zielarskiego, Poznan. Kierownik Zakladu: dr inz. L.Golcz.

GOLCZ, L., dr inz.; JARUZELSKI, M.

A visit in Bulgaria. Inst przem ziel Biul 8 no.1/2:72-74 Mr-Je
'62.

CZABAJSKI, Tadeusz; GOLCZ, Leszek, dr inz.

Influence of mineral fertilizing upon the yield of morphine in
Papaver somniferum L. Inst przem ziel Biul 8 no.3:134-140 S '62.

1. Zaklad Agrotechniki Roslin Leczniczych, Instytut Przemyslu
Zielarskiego, Poznan. Kierownik: dr. in. L.Golcz.

GOLCZ, L., dr inż.

International Symposium in Leipzig on Breeding and Cultivating
Medicinal Plants. Inst przem ziel Biul 8 no.4:207-210 D '62.

2

GOLCZ, Leszek, dr inż.; HOFFMANN, Marian, doc. dr; ZALECKI, Ryszard

Effect of chemical fertilizing and increased doses of nitrogen on the crop and Helveticoside content in the seeds of *Erysimum Perowskianum* grown on soil of different moisture. Inst przem ziel Biol 8 no.4:16-180 D '62.

1. Katedra Uprawy i Nawożenia roli Wyższej Szkoły Rolniczej, Poznań, Kierownik: doc. dr M. Hoffmann, i Zakład Agrotechniki Roslin Leczniczych TPZ Instytut Przemysłu Zielarskiego, Poznań, Kierownik: dr inż. L. Golcz.

Country : POLAND
Category: Analytical Chemistry. General

E

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No 60430

Author : Golczewski, J.

Instit : -

Title : Chemiluminescent Indicators For Neutralization
Reactions

Orig Pub: Chemic, 1953, 11, No 12, 402

Abstract: Described is the application of 2, 4 5-triphenylimidazol (luphin) (I) as chemiluminescent acid-base indicator. For every 100 ml of the titrated solution, 5 ml of a 3% H_2O_2 solution, 1 ml of a 5% $K_3 Fe (CN)_6$ solution, 1 ml of 0.45% ethanol solution of I, 30 ml of 90% ethanol are added in the dark and titrated with

Card : 1/2

E-1

Country : POLAND
Category: Analytical Chemistry. General.

E

Abs Jour: RZhKhim., No 17. 1959, No 60430

NaOH solution. At the titration end point (pH of 8.9-9.4) the whole solution becomes luminescent that lasts > 1 minute. Accuracy of the titration with I corresponds to that attained in titrations with phenolphthalein. I is particularly useful in the titration of colored solutions. -- A. Nemodruk

Card : 2/2

ALPHABETICALLY BY LAST NAME
ALPHABETICALLY BY LAST NAME

23

ALPHABETICALLY BY LAST NAME

Golczewski, S. STANDARDIZATION OF THE QUALITY OF
-POLYMER. *Hutnik*, 10, 173-80, 1958. New series
and are suggested which omit density and composition
but introduce linear thermal expansion, volume expansion
at high temperatures, and resistance to temperature
change.

ALPHABETICALLY BY LAST NAME

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CH

Choice of the coke-oven type. Stanislaw Golezewski.
Hutnik 18, 481-4(1951).—G gives a short characteristic
of various coke ovens. The following items are discussed:
type of charge, width, length, and height of coking cham-
bers, efficiency of the oven, and type of fuel. Vertical and
horizontal cross sections of the ovens, the convergence of the
sidewalls, refractory materials used in construction of the
oven and heat regenerators, and methods of collection of
gaseous products are described. Adam J. Pike

GOLCZEWSKI, S.

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165-170, 5 figs., 4 tabs.

Definition of a coke oven. Fundamental classification of coke ovens:
1) directly heated ovens differentiated as to open ovens and bellows
ovens; 2) indirectly heated (by-product) ovens, differentiated as to
muffle ovens and chamber ovens. Chamber ovens are subdivided into
vertical chamber and horizontal chamber ovens with a further differen-

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tion between ovens with horizontal heating flues and ovens with vertical heating flues. Next, the author characterizes and classifies exclusively horizontal chamber ovens with vertical flues and distinguishes: 1) ground based ovens and floor ovens — differentiated according to the type of the oven bed; 2) waste heat, recuperative and regenerative ovens — differentiated according to the method of utilizing waste heat; 3) ovens of down draft, up draft and reversible flow direction — differentiated according to the direction of combustion in heating walls; 4) ovens with the total wall surface heated, ovens with half wall surface heated and ovens with centre heated walls — differentiated according to the system of heating the coking chambers; and 5) ovens of vertical and hairpin system of flues. Types of regenerators; double-divided ovens and individual regenerators. Methods of oven firing: by means of one kind of fuel gas — simple fuel oven, by means of two kinds of fuel gas — dual fuel oven. Detailed classification table of horizontal coking chamber ovens with vertical heating flues including trade names and description of outstanding features of design and construction of elements.

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